

# Walter Winchell

## of New York

### Spy Digest

The espionage front has erupted with headlines from Washington, London and Moscow. It offered another indication of the turbulence constantly exploding beneath the surface in this grim and deadly struggle. There are spies everywhere. Their battles are intense. And it is a war that has never known a truce. Allen Dulles, former CIA director, recently observed: "In the Soviet Union we are faced with an antagonist who has raised the art of espionage to an unprecedented height."

In the shadowy world of intrigue and subversion the most stunning triumphs of Red agents have been represented by the infiltration of high levels of government. The latest shocker is the story of Britain's H.A.R. Philby, a member of British counter-intelligence and the Foreign Office—who also functioned as a Soviet snake.

The Red stain in Washington was deep and extensive during (and several years after) World War II. The following illustrates the extent of the subversion: At one time a U.S. Asst Sec'y of Treasury was a member of two Soviet spy rings. The chief of the State Department's Latin Affairs division was a member of a Red espionage ring. An influential State Department consultant took refuge in the Fifth when questioned about past or present membership in the Communist Party. A U.S. Brigadier-General was a secret member of the Communist Party, according to sworn evidence. Then there was Alger Hiss.

The SD officials who helped Castro's rise to power have never been fully exposed. When Congress eventually investigates this sordid story—the headlines will rock the nation.

The ugly art of Soviet espionage can be illustrated by the following: Murder Inc. was a babe in the woods compared to Moscow's secret killers. Red Intelligence can put a man in the street armed with perfect counterfeit documents, including money and rubber gloves, with another man's fingerprints on his hands—a silencer pistol for his victim—and a poison ring on his finger—to take his own life and protect his secrets.

The most famous case involving Red killers was the murder of Trotsky. There have been many others. During the early 1930s Juliet Stuart Poyntz was one of the most active and influential U.S. Communists. Later she enlisted in the Kremlin's secret police. La Poyntz was shocked by the activities of the secret agents and made the fatal blunder of threatening to quit. One day she strolled out of her West 57th Street apartment—and vanished. Her disappearance remains a riddle.

The Red underworld claimed two other victims as a consequence of the Poyntz murder. Ludwig Lore, a New York newspaperman and a Communist, was appalled by her fate. He openly criticized the methods and concepts of the Communists and vowed "to do something" about the Poyntz case. Ben Gitlow's book, "The Whole of Their Lives," notes: "The murder of Poyntz when she was groping her way out of the Communist domination of her mind and soul, had a tremendous effect upon the harried, impressionable mind of Lore. He died suddenly, mysteriously, without any previous premonition of illness."

Another Poyntz friend endeavored to uncover her killers. He was a noted anarchist who conducted a private investigation. He continued the probe despite threats from Communist agents. Apparently he learned too much. On Jan. 11th 1943 the front pages reported that an assassin, Carlo Tresca, was shot and killed. Tresca's murderers added to the unsolved Communist murder mystery.

Red agents have always used sex as a weapon. The Profumo affair is the latest example. The classic case is the Trotsky story: Trotsky's Mexican mistress was a fortress. Bulletproof windows, double steel doors, bomb-proof ceilings and floors and a small army of bodyguards. Nevertheless, the assassin entered the fortress without firing a shot.

Russian agent Trotsky's trusted aide and picked one, Sylvia Ageloff, was the one who suggested a trip to Paris. There Miss Ageloff met a handsome, charming man, who was a member of the Trotskyist movement. When he came to the Trotskyist headquarters, he had plans. Our source for the foregoing is Col. Heimlich, chief of the

The international Communist spy apparatus is an integral part of official Communist doctrine. Lenin demanded that Communist Parties "create everywhere a parallel illegal apparatus. All work must be carried on under the practical control of the U.P. party." The foregoing helps explain why the Communists transformed diplomacy into treachery. Every Communist diplomatic outpost is a beachhead for espionage, subversion and sabotage. Soviet diplomats are not only ruled by Red espionage agents—they also function as their judge, jury and firing squad.

There is hardly an important historical event of the past decade that was not influenced—or primarily motivated—by the Red world. That includes the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, the reddening of China and the current expansion of Castroism in Latin America. For many years the top Red agent in the Far East was Richard Sorge. The full story of Sorge's activities has never been disclosed. Ralph de Toledano's book "Spies, Dupes and Diplomats" reports: "When General Willoughby, MacArthur's Intelligence chief, SCAP, took the stand in August 1951 before the McCarran Internal Security Subcommittee, he made public Sorge's activities to drive Japan into a Pacific war. But he was not allowed to elaborate the role of certain Americans in the endeavor; shortly before Willoughby testified, he was visited by a major general who gave him specific instructions as to what could be and what could not be said. The country merely heard the truth as censored by President Truman and the Pentagon."

The naive Kennedy Administration is currently engaged in playing sucker for Khrushchev's "peaceful co-existence" policy. Such a policy is neither peaceful nor does it buttress the concept of co-existence. Shortly after World War II the Russians stressed the peaceful co-existence propaganda line. But as early as August 1945, less than three months after the cessation of hostilities, a Soviet spy ring was uncovered in the secretarial school of the United States Gross Counsel in Berlin. German nationals, being trained in U.S. stenographic and office procedures and method were threatened and intimidated by Soviet secret police into reporting specific instructions as to what could be and what could not be said. The country merely heard the truth as censored by President Truman and the Pentagon."